

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

VOLUME XXXV.
NUMBER 2

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1888.

{ Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND JANUARY.

A LARGE number of influential Mahomedan gentlemen met at Lahore on the 25th of December, when a society was formed under the style and title of the Mahomedan National Association of the Punjab.

THE Public Works Department of the Government of India has, in a recent circular, addressed to all the Provincial Governments and Administrations, impressed upon them the importance of preventing any objects of archaeological or historical interest being disturbed without the previous inspection and consent of the Archaeological Survey Department.

THE European situation has improved somewhat. Russia, through Prince Labanof, her Ambassador at the Austrian Court, has given peaceful assurances to Count Kalnoky, who stated, moreover, that the Russian people are averse to war.

THE latest reports from the Continent point to an effort being made by the Powers, acting in concert, to bring about a settlement of the Bulgarian question in a manner that will be agreeable to Russia.

THE *Official Gazette* published on the 31st of December documents which Prince Bismarck assured the Czar, had been employed by certain intriguers to warp the Czar's mind and produce estrangement between Russia and Germany. The papers consisted of forged letters, purporting to be from Prince Ferdinand, in which Germany was represented as being ostensibly opposed to his claim to the throne of Bulgaria, while at the same time affording him her support. The authors of the letters have not yet been discovered.

THE *Journal de Petersburg*, commenting on the publication of the forged papers in the *Official German Gazette*, says that this should remove any feeling of mistrust between Russia and Germany, and that the event closes the incident.

At the Emperor of Germany's New Year's Day reception no political allusions of any kind were made, but His Majesty, conversing later on with some high military officials, expressed his great satisfaction at the improvement in the situation.

At a special meeting of the Privy Council in Dublin, this day, the Lord Lieutenant presiding, it was decided to suppress the National League in Dublin and Meath under the sixth section of the Crimes Act. The tentative proclamation declaring the National League as a dangerous association was issued on the 19th of August last. The above decision will include the suppression of the central executive body of the League.

THE Conference of Bengal Commissioners will recommend, says the *Englishman*, the transfer of certain provincial buildings to the care of the Local Boards. The outlay last year on provincial buildings was upwards of twenty-seven lakhs, apart from the cost of the Public Works establishment.

RUSSELL Lowell says of the daily newspaper:—“It is the pulpit which the editor mounts daily, sometimes with a congregation of 50,000 within reach of his voice, and never so much as a nodder amongst them.”

THE rebels, collected under the standard of Osman Digma, this day, made an attack on the redoubt at Suakin, but were repulsed.

GONDAL, which has now been raised from the status of a second class to that of a first class State, is one of the most progressive in the Kathiawar Agency. In especial it has for many years been noted for the energy and enlightenment of its Public Works policy, and at the turning of the first sod on the Dhoraji-Porebunder Railway on Thursday last Lord Reay passed a high and deserved eulogium on the Administration. The Thakore, Sahib has signalled the occasion of his advancement by removing certain obnoxious imposts and introducing further improvements in his State. The Thakore, who became Chief in 1883, is a loyal supporter and enthusiastic admirer of English rule. He was educated first at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, but since then has travelled much in Europe and attended classes at the University of Edinburgh.—*Pioneer*.

TUESDAY, 3RD JANUARY.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Mysore arrived at the Presidency this morning, at 8 A. M., and was met at the Howrah Railway Station by a deputation from the Foreign Office and a member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Staff. A State carriage and escort, which were in waiting, conveyed His Highness to his residence at No. 21, Garden Reach, where a guard-of-honour was drawn up. A salute of 21 guns, fired from the ramparts of Fort William, announced the arrival of the Maharaja, who travelled by special train.

THE King of Corea is sending envoys to Europe, having obtained sanction to do so from the Chinese Government. The envoys are accredited to the Courts of England, France, Germany, Russia, and the United States.

CHEMISTS seem destined to play almost as important a part in the annals of trade as did the substitution of machinery for hand labour. It is said that a chemist has discovered a substitute for quinine, which can be produced at much less cost than the article which now plays an important part in the medicine of to-day, and the artificial production is said to possess all the medicinal qualities of the famous bark. This, if it indeed be so, will almost certainly destroy the trade in India and Ceylon, which has grown of late years to such proportions that it has practically stopped the export of the bark from Peru. A substitute has also been found for vanilla, and should this artificial production obtain the place in commerce which is predicted for it, there can be little doubt that the sugar planters of Mauritius and elsewhere, where the vanilla plant has gradually been introduced in place of the sugarcane, will find that their new industry has been stricken with a blight as severe as that which has overtaken the sugar industry.

THE Austrian army reserves have been called out for a week's drill with the new repeating rifle, with which the troops have been armed.

SIR RICHARD GARTH has been appointed a member of the Privy Council.

A STORY OF PRECEDENCE.—The *Times of India* tells the following amusing story with regard to a question of etiquette between soldiers and civilians:—“The day after one of those magnificent old sailing ships called *East Indiamen*, had left harbour, it was discovered, to the consternation of every body on board, that the senior King's officer and the senior Company's officer were of exactly the same standing so much so that their commissions were dated the same day. This might have been got over, perhaps, had it not been for the fact that each of the gallant officers had a wife on board. Which of the two was the senior lady? In other words, which lady was entitled to the seat of honour at the captain's right hand at meals? This was the all important question that threatened to spoil the peace and harmony of the homeward voyage, and to turn the good ship into an arena of strife and bitterness. Of course neither lady would give way to the other, and rather than sit anywhere at table but at the captain's right hand, they both took their meals on deck, as far removed from each other as possible. The situation was rapidly becoming intolerable, when a crisis was avoided by one of those compromises which, alike in politics and social life, do so much to clear the atmosphere. It was decided that since both officers were of equal rank, the representative of John Company should be held to be senior for the Indian half of the voyage, that is until arrival at the Cape, while the King's officer should take precedence during the homeward part of the voyage, that is, after leaving the Cape. This was agreed to by both parties. The captain had the wife of the Company's officer on his right hand until the ship arrived at the Cape, while from the day the vessel left the Cape the wife of the Royal officer was promoted to the post of honour. And thus was this famous precedence case settled and the peace and harmony of the voyage secured.”

CALCUTTA University.—From an advertisement published elsewhere, it will be seen that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta, for conferring degrees, will be held at the Senate House,

on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M. Graduates of the University in academic costumes are admissible on presenting themselves at the dooreat 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH JANUARY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* telegraphs from Bombay:—“The weather in Bombay is quite monsoon-like. Between six and ten o'clock, this morning, sevenths of an inch of rain fell. The barometer is falling fast, the wind is now somewhat high, and a cyclone is forming near Ratnagiri, but is not known positively yet which direction it will take. Storm signals are hoisted here, and along the coast, there being every indication of bad weather. The sea is running high. The crops, so far, have not suffered the death rate, however, has slightly increased.”

THE Cuckwar was entertained at dinner by the Queen at Osborne yesterday. His Highness remained over-night and left the Island this day, in the Royal yacht, a royal salute being fired as the vessel steamed away.

“THE fine art of adulteration has attracted the attention of a *Westminster Reviewer*, and sufferers from manipulated ghee may find some consolation in the exposures he makes. Wine, for example, too often suffers from the fact that brown sherries are the washings of brandy-casks and bitter almonds; pale sherries the creation of plaster of Paris, which removes the tartaric and malic acids; port is logwood, sugar, and spirit. The story is told of a dying wine merchant in this connection, who remarked, “My son, in a long experience I have learned that wine can be made from anything, even from the juice of the grape.” Bread is in the same condition; for 100lbs of flour give 133lbs of bread, the difference being alum, boiled rice, chalk, and potatoes. Arrowroot is a mixture of potato flower, starch, and sago. Cheap gelatine, which is the product of old bones and hides, is sold for dear isinglass, which comes from the swim-bladders of the surgeon. Tea is sometimes adulterated with 30 per cent of iron filings; mustard husks and cereal starch are offered as pepper; beer is a compound of tobacco, ground ginger, carraway seeds, liquorice, salt, and horehound; while copper goes for silver, and red-lead into curry powder. The appetising account of the home food, although we know that every man has to ‘peck of dirt’ before he goes out of the work *Statesman*.”

A FRONTIER correspondent sends the Lahore paper an account of matrimonial alliances which the Ameer is said to be endeavouring to negotiate for his sons. The correspondent states that “some excitement prevails in Northern Afghanistan owing to the rumour that the Ameer is coming to Jalalabad in order to make arrangements for the marriage of his sons, one with the daughter of the Khan of Lalpura, and the other with the daughter of the Khan of Asmar, or of the Khan of the Mungal tribe. From Asmar itself a correspondent writes that the Mehter of Chitral is also anxious to marry his own son to the same daughter of the Khan of Asmar, and the vakils of both sides are at present at Asmar for the purpose; while the Khan of Asmar is himself at Chitral. The Chiefs of Bajour, as well as the people of Kafiristan—the neighbours of Asmar on both sides, that is to say—are meanwhile urging the Khan of Asmar not to give his daughter to the son of the present Ameer of Kabul, who, they say, is a man of violently bad temper, and will probably soon be turned out of Kabul, when his sons will have to beg from door to door. The people of Kafiristan also profess to believe that the present Ameer of Kabul intends to carry all the women of Kafiristan off to Kabul. With regard to the other matrimonial intention attributed to Abdur Rahman, it is stated that he desires to marry his son with the daughter of the Khan of Lalpoora in order to establish his position after the manner of the late Ameer Sher Ali Khan, who married his two sons, Ayub Khan and Yakub Khan, in the same house. Although Akbar Khan of Lalpoora is pleased with the offered alliance, his subjects are not, for they are of the common opinion that Ameer Abdur Rahman Khan is of bad temper, and they prophesy all kinds of misfortunes to Akbar Khan if he enters into close relations with him. They insist, too, that the friendship of the present

Ameer of Kabul cannot be of any use to them—the Maiwand tribes." The correspondent adds his own opinion, that the Khan of Lalpoora and the Khan of the Mungal tribes will be glad to marry their daughters with the sons of the Ameer, but that the Khan of Asmar will not do so.

THURSDAY, 5TH JANUARY.

It is reported that Ayub Khan will leave Meshed for India on the 10th.

A CORRESPONDENT of an English paper calls attention to what he regards as the fact, that the consumption of quicksilver is out-running the production, "and now that gold mining (which in most cases cannot be carried on without the use of quicksilver) is increasing rapidly in various parts of the world, such as Queensland, the Transvaal, Mysore, and the West Argentine district, &c., it seems not unreasonable to anticipate a largely increased consumption of quicksilver, quite apart from the new silver mines that are opening up in Mexico and Australia. To meet this increased consumption, no new sources for the supply of quicksilver are opening up that are worth consideration."

THE New Road from Hooghly Bridge.—The adjourned (3rd) special general meeting of the Commissioners of the town of Calcutta, was held at the Town hall, this day, at 3 P.M., to consider the resolution passed by the Town Council at the meeting held on the 26th November. The following resolutions were before the meeting:—That in taking up land for the new road the Commissioners should follow the principle of acquiring a considerable strip of land outside the regular line of the proposed street, the precise width being settled by the Committee. This course should be followed not only with the object of reselling the frontage land at a profit owing to the enhanced value due to the new road, but also to enable them to redistribute the frontage land in convenient building blocks. Amendment by Mr. Cotton—"That the Commissioners while confirming the Resolution passed by the Town Council on the 26th November, desire also to adopt the project of constructing a new Central Road from the Hooghly Bridge to Sealdah in general outline as indicated in the late Officiating Chairman's note. They therefore request the Committee appointed by the Town Council on the 5th of November to lose no time in preparing the best and most economical scheme for carrying out this most important work." Amendment by the Hon'ble Kally Nath Mitter—"That the Commissioners under the law can only take up such land as will be *bona fide* required for public purposes, and that it will be wholly inequitable, even if the law were different, to acquire more land than is necessary for the express purpose of re-selling surplus land at a profit. The Hon'ble Kally Nath Mitter's amendment was first put to the meeting, and declared to be lost, 27 voting for it and 40 against. Mr. Cotton's amendment, adopting the Resolution of the Town Council, was then put to the meeting, and declared to be carried by 37 against 20.

In describing the entertainment given by Mr. Eardley Norton, of Madras, to the Congress delegates, the *Madras Mail* says:—"H. H. the Hon'ble Maharajah of Vizianagram, K. O. I. E., and his colleague in Council, the Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah, C. I. E.,—a genial grandson of Tipoo Sultan—were there to represent their respective communities, and were soon lost to view in the laughing and talking throng of Indians of the three Presidencies. Mr. A. O. Hume, Colonel Tennant, Colonel Underwood, Sir Charles Lawson, Mr. J. Stevenson, Mr. J. Adam, Mr. J. A. Jones, Mr. J. H. Nelson, Mr. W. Grant, Mr. R. G. Orr, Mr. G. H. Stuart, Mr. A. Underwood, Dr. Quinn, and other European gentlemen were there, and the better half of the European community was charmingly represented by Mrs. Stuart. Refreshments were laid out in one of the verandahs. A troop of *nauteh* girls having performed their rhythmical evolutions to the great satisfaction of the people from afar, to whom their appearance and glidings had the charm of novelty, Mr. Norton addressed his guests at considerable length. After offering them a hearty welcome, and expressing a hope that what he had tried to do on a small, other Europeans would soon do on a large, scale, to mark their sympathy with the aims of the Congress, he proceeded to review the circumstances that had brought the delegates together, and to touch upon the object that should be kept in view; he then wished them all a safe return to their respective homes, and a prosperous new year. His speech was received throughout in a very cordial manner, and was much applauded at its conclusion. To him after a space, the Hon'ble Mr. Budruddin Tyabjee, the President of the Congress, followed in compliance with the urgent call of those around him, and on behalf of the Congress he thanked Mr. Norton heartily for his hospitality."

FRIDAY, 6TH JANUARY.

At the Meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, this day, the Hon. Mr. Scoble moved that the Hon. Sir Charles Aitchison and the Hon. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Imprisonment for Debt. The Hon. Mr. Westland moved that the Hon. Mr. Halliday be substituted for Sir W. W. Hunter as a Member of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875; also that the Hon. Mr. Steel and the Hon. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879. The Hon. Mr. Scoble moved that the Hon. Mr. Evans be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1887; also that the Hon. Sir Charles Elliott and the Hon. Raja Pearl Mohun Mukerji be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Protection of Inventions and Designs. Sir Charles Aitchison moved that Sir Charles Elliott be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Regulation of Police.

His Excellency the Viceroy paid a return visit at 3-30 P. M. this day, to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore at His Highness's residence in Garden Reach. Shortly before his Excellency started, the Dewan to his Highness, with one of his principal officers, went to Government House to convey his Excellency to Garden Reach. The Viceroy was accompanied by the Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department, his Private and Military Secretaries, and Members of the Staff. A guard of honour of a company of the 7th Bengal Infantry was drawn up with band and colour in front of the Prince's residence, and presented arms on the Viceroy's arrival and departure. At the interview, which did not last many minutes, the usual ceremonies were gone through. An imperial salute was fired.

A CONTEMPORARY says:—"The latest news from Nepal reports that the party of Runbeer Jung has sustained a slight reverse. The Outcherries of Hanu-maunzer and Paleysar, which were taken by Ther Nur Singh on Runbeer Jung's behalf, have been recovered by the Durbar troops. Ther Nur Singh himself is said to have retreated to Benares. Of affairs in the district bordering on Darjeeling, the troops in which were recently reported to have gone over to Runbeer Jung, nothing certain is known, but the reports are very doubtful. The Durbar troops have been hurried eastwards as a precaution. Mystery still enshrouds Runbeer Jung's whereabouts. Scouting parties sent in all directions have failed to seize him. Meanwhile, we hear the Durbar is acting with great severity in the districts north of Ohum-pur, which were the first to be taken in Runbeer Jung's name; executions have been frequent, and the people are flying to the British side in numbers to avoid harsh treatment. Beer Shumshere evidently believes in the efficacy of terrorism; but cultivation will be seriously affected, if the flight of the people continue. All quiet at Katmandoo, but there is a curious report abroad that Beer Shumshere has sent into British territory a great portion of the gains he has recently amassed. Certain it is that five lakhs of rupees, said to be his, lately went through Ohum-pur."

It is stated that the construction of the Central Asia Railway through Bokhara is proceeding much more slowly than was supposed, and that the Russians have many difficulties to overcome before they can commence uniting different fragments of the Railway, and purchasing the Bokharan states which intervene.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, owing to his prolonged absence in America, has resigned his seat on the Currency Commission.

A FRONTIER correspondent reports:—"The men who attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Peshawar from the Buner country are disallowed by the Ulemas, on their return, to enter and pray in the mosques. The reason of this indignity being shown to them is said to be the fact that they are not of high rank."

THE Pope, in receiving the Italian Bishops, delivered an address in which he reaffirmed the necessity for the Holy See being vested with temporary power, declaring that Italy would be the loser to a serious degree if she remains at enmity with the Papacy. His Holiness announced the issue of Encyclical letters dealing with Socialism and the license of the press.

M. SADI CARNOT instructed M. Herbert to assure the Emperor William, on the customary new-year's

day reception, that so long as he (Carnot) was President of the French Republic no Ministry would enter upon any policy having war as the object.

SATURDAY, 7TH JANUARY.

ALTHOUGH the official Russo-Chinese relations are excellent at present, apprehensions are said to prevail in St. Petersburg that China, in case of a European war, would attack Russia in order to reconquer the Amur province, and Russian Kuldja. Russia pays great attention to all the measures taken by China in the frontier provinces. The Governor-General of the Amur urges the immediate construction of several railway branches to strengthen the weak links in the Russian strategic position. He also asks for military reinforcements to be sent to him.

THE Government of India has recently ruled that all ordinary Political expenditure in Assam is to be provincialised, and has sanctioned an extra grant of Rs. 52,800 to be added to the Provincial Budget estimate.

THE announcement is made, says the New York correspondent of the *Daily News*, that Mr. Bell, the inventor of the telephone, has patented an instrument called the "Grapophone," very similar to Mr. Edison's phonograph. The chief difference between the phonograph and the grapophone is that while in the former the electric motor moves a cylinder at a prescribed speed, in the latter the motion is imparted by a series of wheels geared to a treadle worked by the foot as in the sewing machine. An ingenious governor regulates the speed. The Grapophone Company expect also to provide a motor moved by clock weights. Any mechanical power of this kind has been preferred to electric batteries. The wax cylinders used for impression are all about the same size as Mr. Edison uses. The cost of the grapophone will be, according to the persons interested in it, far less than the phonograph, owing to the elimination of the electric motor and battery. The instrument itself can be made for less than ten dollars, and probably will be sold, table and all, for about 25 dols. During the last six months several workmen have been employed upon the machines in the laboratory of the Bell Company at Washington, and it is thought they will be ready for the market some time within the next six weeks.

THE *Times of India* says:—"We cannot obtain access to Lord Salisbury's private instructions to Sir Drummond Wolff as to British policy in Persia, but it should be remembered that Lord Salisbury has now in his hands the draft convention prepared by his order in 1876, by which Herat would have been handed over to Persia to be held by that Power with the support of England. Much has happened since then, and Lord Salisbury will, it is known, respect the arrangement by which the integrity of Afghanistan is in a measure assured to the reigning Ameer; but the life of and the succession to Abdul Rahman Khan are both precarious, and the best authorities are extremely anxious that Sir Drummond Wolff should not be encouraged to any ambitious policy in Persia—an empire the northern boundary of which for nearly 1,000 miles is probably more inaccessible to British force than any other in the world. The rumours that Sir Drummond is commissioned to stir up Persia—to a Mussulman union with Turkey against Russia—are happily unfounded. No policy could be more absurd or dangerous. Persia is the Chief of the Nonconformist States of Mahomedanism, and Tabriz, her largest and most commercial city, is at any moment within the grasp of Russia."

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1887-8.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 10th January, 1888, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Arago's Rotations and Faraday's explanation of them. Ruhmkorff's Coil.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Physics under Babu Jagadish Chunder Bose, B. Sc., on Wednesday, the 11th Inst., at 3-30 P. M.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., O. I. E., on Thursday, the 12th Inst., at 7 P. M.

Subject: Reflection of Light.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on Friday the 13th Inst., at 7 P. M.

Subject: "Methods of Calculation in Chemistry—The Metal Barium."

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on Saturday, the 15th Inst., at 4 P. M.

Subject: Iron.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
January 7th, 1888. Honorary Secretary.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1888.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE Third National Congress which met at the capital of the Southern Presidency last Christmas-week was a decided and grand success. The gathering was in every sense a national one. It comprised delegates from all parts of India. From Peshawar to Chittagong and from the foot of the Himalayas to the South of Madras no part of the country was left unrepresented. All the various races inhabiting India—the Sikh, the Rajput, the Mahratta, the Parsi and the Bengali—mixed freely with the sons of Madras in brotherly emulation to serve their native land, and the good feeling which prevailed was all that could be desired. The men were the flower of India's intellectual aristocracy. They were in every sense men of light and leading. Altogether there were present about 600 delegates, from the several Provinces of British India, Burma alone excepted. Strenuous efforts had again been made by some evil-minded people of influence to alienate from the project the sympathy of the Mahomedan section of the Indian Community but to no avail. All enlightened sons of Islam, cordially responded to the call of duty to their Native country. The zeal and earnestness with which Mahomedan gentlemen from Lucknow and the North-Western frontier took part in the proceedings of the Congress, conclusively showed the unanimity of feeling which prevailed among the delegates. The total number of Mahomedan gentlemen present was about 100, and a prominent member of that community presided over the Congress. The *Muslim Herald* may make foolish and malicious attempts to minimise the significance of the fact of the Hon'ble Budriddin Tyabji being taken to the chair and the Hon'ble Humayun Jah Bahadur attending the Congress; but there can be no question that these two gentlemen represent the enlightened Mahomedan public opinion of their respective presidencies. Their presence alone would have been sufficient to establish the co-operation of our Mahomedan fellow subjects in Madras and Bombay in the present movement. Another interesting feature of the last Congress was that the Eurasians of the Southern Presidency joined it cordially. Unlike their brethren of the Bengal Presidency, who have thoughtlessly thrown in their lot with the European Community, the Eurasians of Madras, under the wise guidance of Mr. Starkenburgh White, have always understood their true position as children of the soil. They know very well that, properly considered, their interests are perfectly identical with those of their Hindu and Mahomedan fellow-subjects. It is quite superfluous to say that such a gathering as the capital of the Southern Presidency witnessed last Christmas-week was possible only under British rule, and the system of higher English education which has been adopted under it. We have always strongly maintained the view that if our present rulers had done nothing beyond establishing the *pax Britannica* which now prevails throughout the length and breadth of India, and giving it the inestimable blessings of Western culture, that alone would have justified their conquest and occupation of the country. And without the facilities and improved means of communication which we have now the good fortune to enjoy under British rule, we could not even for a moment dream of a Congress such as has just been held in Madras.

The delegates to the Congress were formally received by the Reception Committee at a grand public Meeting held under the presidency of Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, than whom a better man could not have been found for the task. The Raja, as the foremost Madrasi of his day, welcomed the delegates in the manner worthy of the occasion and worthy of his reputation. He pertinently observed that he regarded the Congress as the natural result of the forces which had been at work in India during British rule. He pointed out that there was a powerful bond of union

in this country, which made the hearts of the people vibrate with sympathy and mutual love, and in a common affection for their Native land. He remarked with perfect justice that to minds not affected by prejudice such a gathering as the Congress must be a fresh proof of British glory and of the triumph of British efforts to raise the people of India from the torpor of ages. The Chairman called upon the delegates to elect their President. On the motion of Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee the Hon'ble Budriddin Tyabji was unanimously elected President of the Congress, and a happier choice could not have been made. A good speaker, a sound scholar and a thoroughly experienced and careful man of business, he discharged his responsible duties in a most satisfactory manner. His inaugural speech was all that could be desired. He truly observed at the outset that the gathering was a representative one, and explained that the fact of many of his co-religionists having kept aloof from the previous congresses was due partly to certain special local and temporary causes. The misapprehension existing in the minds of certain Mussulmans as to the scope and object of the Congress, cannot be too deeply regretted. The President insisted on the necessity of combination among all classes of the people of India with a view to secure general reforms and rights. He contended with great force that the educated Natives of India were better judges of the blessings of good Government than were ignorant peasants, and he emphatically declared that in the event of a great struggle between England and Russia for supremacy in Asia, the educated classes would be the best able to judge of the relative merits of the two Empires.

The business of the Congress was opened on the 28th of December, and the proceedings throughout were most enthusiastic. The first resolution appointed a Committee to consider the rules to be framed in regard to the constitution and working of the Congress. The Committee appointed was a thoroughly representative one. The second resolution ran as follows:—"That this Congress re-affirms the necessity for the expansion and reform of the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and the Provincial Legislative Councils already set forth in resolutions III of the Congresses of 1885 and 1886, and expresses the earnest hope that the Government will no longer delay action in the direction of this essential reform." This resolution, which was moved by Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee in an eloquent speech was seconded by Raja Sir Madhava Rao, who said that he was thoroughly convinced as to the expediency of the measure proposed, and was supported by Mr. Eardly Norton, the well-known Madras Barrister, in a vigorous speech. Several other gentlemen also spoke in support of this important resolution, which was carried unanimously. On the second day, Mr. N. Subramanier of Madras proposed the third resolution, which dwelt on the necessity of effecting without further delay a complete separation of Executive and Judicial functions in such a manner as in no case the two functions should be combined in the same officer. This resolution was also carried unanimously. The fourth resolution demanded that in view of the loyalty of Her Majesty's Indian subjects the Congress considers it desirable that the Queen's Proclamation should be given effect to, that the military service in its higher branches should be practically opened to the Natives of India, and that, for the training of the Native Officers in British Service, Military Colleges should be established in the country by Government. On this point too, perfect unanimity prevailed among the delegates. The fifth resolution made an earnest appeal to Government to authorise under proper rules and restrictions a system of volunteering for the Indian inhabitants of the country such as may qualify them to support the State effectually in any case. The sixth resolution affirmed the desirability, in view of the unsatisfactory working of the Income-Tax Act, of raising the taxable minimum income to Rs. 1000, the loss of revenue thus involved being made good and further financial difficulties, if any, being met by reductions in the existing public expenditure, or should this prove impossible, by the reimposition of an import duty on the finer classes of

cotton goods. We do not approve of this resolution. We are strongly of opinion that the Congress should have demanded the total repeal of the Income-Tax Act on the ground that direct taxation is utterly unsuited to the circumstances of the country, and it should have insisted in the most emphatic language possible on the reimposition of the import duties, which were so unwisely remitted six years ago—a measure which has permanently crippled our finances. On the third day the seventh resolution, calling upon the Government to devise a system of technical education and encourage indigenous manufactures and Native talent to remedy the poverty of India, was unanimously carried. The next resolution gave rise to a spirited discussion. It was proposed that the Government should be moved to repeal the Arms Act. This proposal was rightly considered by a section of the Congress to be too sweeping and unlikely to meet with success. It was afterwards modified, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That in view of the loyalty of the people, the hardships which it causes and the unmerited slur it casts on the people of this country, the Government be moved so as to modify the provisions of chapter IV, and if necessary, of any other portions of Act II of 1876, as shall enable all persons to wear arms, unless debarred therefrom either as individuals or as members of particular communities for reasons to be recorded in writing and duly published." By the ninth resolution the consideration of the rules drafted by the committee appointed under the first resolution was postponed till the next Congress. Resolutions were also adopted for the holding of the next congress at Allahabad and for the communication of the resolutions adopted to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council with a request that he will cause them to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. On the whole, the last Congress has been a great success, and we congratulate our countrymen on their having accomplished a task of such vital importance. The Congress movement undoubtedly marks an era in our national political life, and we sincerely hope and trust that as time flows on it will gather strength and prosper.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER'S "INDIA OF THE QUEEN."

THE *Times* of the 8th ultimo devoted an article to the consideration and review of Sir William Hunter's four letters on "India of the Queen" to which we drew attention in a recent issue. We cannot resist the temptation of quoting the first portion of it with a view of giving to our readers an idea of the excellence of the letters and of the high, encomium which they have drawn from the *Thunderer*. "We publish to-day," says the *Times*, "the last of the series of brilliant articles in which the India of the Queen has been described by a correspondent possessing unsurpassed and encyclopædic knowledge of the actual conditions of our great dependency, together with a style whose charm enhances the interest of every subject he touches. In his previous letters he described the expansion, the consolidation, and the conciliation of our Indian Empire—a great work which invests our common place century with the hues of romance, and gives to the Victorian age the character by which it will longest and most powerfully appeal to the imagination of mankind when faith is outworn by the daily spectacle of petty self-seeking, and enthusiasm fades amid the sordid vulgarities of party strife. Englishmen may turn to their work in India for refreshment, for encouragement, and for proof that they are greater than they know. It is easy enough to point to real blemishes in our management of India for it is human to err. Perhaps it is easier still, by cultivating certain churlish temper, to reduce our whole government of India, or, for that matter, the whole cycle of human achievement, to a mass of ghastly blunders and squalid meanesses worthy only of the greater ape. But we do not envy the man, or augur well of his powers to appreciate noble human effort in any direction, who can look without a thrill of pride upon the unique and splendid monument of Imperial capacity which his countrymen have erected in Hindustan. For him our correspondent's letters

are written in vain, but to more happily constituted minds they will be valuable not more for their direct teaching than for their incidental illustration of the magnitude, the complexity, and, in spite of all drawbacks and deductions, the disinterested beneficence of the work done by the English in India." What we admire most in Sir William Hunter's articles is the marvellously exact description which he has been able to give within the short compass of four articles of India as it was before 1858 and as it is now, omitting hardly a single fact which is of importance to the historian or to the statesman. The changes which have been brought about in the minds of the Princes and people of the country by the spread of education, by the rearing up of institutions for local self-government and by works of material prosperity scattered through the length and breadth of the land have been graphically described with the skill of an artist and the wisdom of a statesman. Not the least attractive feature of these articles is the thorough sympathy with the people of the country, with their hopes and aspirations, which pervades them. Speaking of the National Congress he says:—"These aspirations not only find utterance in the Native Press and on the platforms of hundreds of local associations, but are authoritatively formulated and reiterated each cold weather by a powerful representative body drawn together from almost all the provinces of India, and meeting at one or other of the Presidency capitals. This self-constituted chamber of deputies forms a very significant phenomenon of a United India. I do not believe that the British nation can for any long period put aside some of the questions with which its programme deals. If I did not believe this on the grounds of generosity and justice, I should come to the same conclusion on the grounds of expediency and prudence." Sir William Hunter's remarks as to the desirability of having native representatives in Parliament are no less generous. He says—"I sincerely trust that India will before long be represented indirectly by Indian gentlemen elected by English constituencies to the British Parliament. The best men may not be got at first, for the serious political leaders of India have hitherto been prevented by caste and other considerations from coming to England. But they will come in time. It is impossible for an Englishman acquainted with the facts of Indian finance to read the report of its annual scurry through Parliament without pain. It is difficult for Indian journalists to write about those debates without indignation. A few old civilians, more or less out of touch with the altered condition of things in India, criticise certain details with the foregone conclusion that they cannot alter them. The true issues are not raised. India complains, for example, that England has practically compelled India to give up her moderate tariff of sea-customs, although all the countries in India's stage of progress depend largely on external custom duties, and although England down to our own day did so herself. India complains that English policy compels India to borrow yearly large sums of money, for which England probably would find herself, if the worst come, morally compelled to acknowledge responsibility, but which meanwhile have to be raised at Indian instead of English rates of interest. India complains that while the Queen's Government has said India shall have an Annual Budget, yet that Budget, unless it imposes a new tax, is not brought before the Indian Legislature."

* * * But they are complaints on which it is expedient that England should hear the views of Indian gentlemen in the House of Commons; and the constituency will deserve well of the nation which sends the first Native of India to Parliament." We have noticed in another column the representation made by the British Indian Association to Government on the desirability of giving non-official Members of the Legislative Councils the right of interpellation. The Committee of that Association will be glad to find that in Sir William Hunter they have a staunch supporter of their prayer. "As the powers of those Councils," says Sir William, "are gradually extended, and when the question of their right of interpellation comes, as it must before long come, before Parliament, their effectiveness as organs of representation will be immensely in-

creased." We shall conclude our brief notice of these admirable articles with laying before our readers Sir William Hunter's observations on the Secretary of State's Council. "But the Council would be strengthened, and it would greatly strengthen the hands of the Secretary of State, if it contained one or two Indian gentlemen, or gentlemen who were known to represent the views of the Native community. As soon as Indian gentlemen find their way into Parliament this concession will be inevitable, for the Secretary of State will require the authority of Native opinion at his back when he has to face it in front. In his Council, as in the House of Commons, there may be a difficulty in getting real leaders of Indian political thought at first. But that difficulty is daily growing less. When one reflects how weak and unfruitful would have been the long discussions on the Land Law passed a couple of years ago by the Viceroy's Council for Bengal without the aid of the working Native Member in the Select Committee, one wonders how the Secretary of State's Council can seriously attempt to control Indian affairs without similar assistance."

THE INDIAN COUNCIL'S ACT.

No measure gave greater satisfaction to the people of this country immediately after the direct assumption of the reins of government by the crown than the Indian Council's Act. The Indian Mutiny had only three short years before shaken the confidence of the rulers of the soil in the loyalty of at least certain sections of the people, but no better proof was wanted that the British Parliament and the English people did not share in that belief than the enactment of the statute in question. To give members of the subject community the privilege of taking a part in the deliberations of the Legislative Councils was itself a great boon, and its value was enhanced by the circumstances under which it was given. But a great advance has been made by the country since then. Not a shadow of doubt exists any longer as to the thorough loyalty of the people; education has made rapid strides; the material progress of the country has been unprecedented, and the people have proved themselves capable of taking an intelligent part in the management of their own affairs. The British Indian Association have not, therefore, been a day too soon in coming forward with their letter to Government praying for the amendment of the Act in the direction of giving greater privileges to the non-official members of the Indian and Provincial Councils. They are so very moderate in their prayer and have put the case so logically before the Government that we are sure their representations will meet with the consideration they deserve. The country has been for some years urging on public attention the desirability of a reform of the constitution of the Council and of giving enlarged powers to the Additional Members of Council. The credit of first formally moving in the matter is due to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. They have clearly made out the necessity of submitting the annual financial budget at a meeting of the Legislative Council, and, we have no doubt, their proposal will gain considerable weight from the representations of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the British Indian Association. Mr. Bradlaugh truly observed in the debate on the last financial budget in Parliament that that was "the only opportunity that was afforded to Parliament of considering the wishes and grievances of 200,000,000 people whom we ruled," and yet it is a gross anomaly that the document in the debate on which the British Parliament have to consider the wishes and grievances of the Indian people should be one which has not been subjected to any sort of criticism or discussion in this country. The British Indian Association have argued out the matter so well that we cannot do better than give this portion of their letter *in extenso*:

"One of the State documents in which the public take the keenest interest and upon which it may be desirable for Government to know their views and opinions and to be assured of their feelings through free criticism and discussion, is the annual Financial statement of income and

expenditure of the Government of India. The publication of this most important document in the official Gazette after the financial statements of the Government are definitely settled in Chamber has always been looked upon as a grievance. The Government has the power to raise any amount of taxes that it may be pleased to do. Nevertheless it is pleased to prepare and publish these financial statements from year to year. It is thus only by virtue of a self-imposed restriction that the Government seeks to raise no more money than the balance-sheet of the financial statement suggests. But if this enlightened policy of Government has to be faithfully carried out all the Budgets for a series of years ought to be taken into account in order to determine the fiscal legislation of any particular year. A resolution or decision of Government to leave the existing taxes of the country in *statu quo* is as much a measure of taxation as any enactment to raise or abolish a tax. But when any such decision is arrived at in the Viceregal Council, the Additional members are not admitted into the deliberations leading thereto. Thus the responsibility which lies upon them when they have to sanction some legislation of the kind in a subsequent year dwindles into a mere formal voting, because those members can never be satisfied that such legislation might not have been obviated by suitable action in the previous year. And while thus the share given by Parliament to the subject community in the administration of the country becomes infructuous, the increased responsibility consequently cast on the Executive Council becomes anomalous to a degree. More than one Finance Minister have, from their place in Council, referred to the provision which shut out the light such as a discussion of the main features, or a few simple enquiries in respect of the financial statements in Council would have thrown upon it. And the restriction against laying them before a meeting of the Legislative Council unless they involved some measure of legislation has always been mentioned with expressions of regret. The proposed rule in regard to interpellations in the Council would remove the restriction in question, and enable members to place before the public necessary information upon all important matters embraced by the statement, or at all events to firmly declare to their countrymen that though they could not disclose all the facts, yet if their wisdom and good faith were duly relied upon nothing better could be done than had been done by the Government."

We entirely agree with the British Indian Association in thinking that the best way of securing the desired object would be to give Additional members of Council the right of interpellation.

CONTUMACY IN A PRIEST AND IN A WIFE.

We gather from the *Times* that Mr. Bell Cox, a clergyman in England, was arrested and imprisoned in May last, for disobedience to an order passed by Lord Penzance. He had been ordered to abstain from what was held by the Law Courts to be an obnoxious practice in the rites of Church service. The order of the Law Court went against Mr. Cox's conscience, and he considered his duty to God was imperilled. He had, therefore, continued his ceremonial practices; and thus became liable to suspension from his function in the church for six months. It does not appear why he did not accept the decision of the Court as final, and for conscience sake give up his connection with the Established church altogether. But as the matter stood he was cast into gaol. This, however, happened some months after the expiry of the term of suspension, and has led to some intricate questions of law with which we are not now concerned. He applied for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and the Queen's Bench division set him free on the ground that "as the suspension terminated in December 1886 he could not be in May 1887 punished by process for contempt." The Court of Appeal, composed of Lord Esher, the Master of the Rolls, and Lords Justices Bowen and Fry, has, however, decided against Mr. Bell Cox. Their Lordships "do not question the cogency of the plea that justice will not punish

non-compliance with an order which in the nature of things cannot be obeyed. They controvert the relevancy of the principle to the present case. Mr. Cox had indisputably committed contempt of an authorised tribunal. Had the judgment of the Divisional Court been upheld, he would have committed it with impunity." That according to the *Times* would by no means be an edifying spectacle. And the Thunderer quotes approvingly the principle laid down by Lord Esher, that "every sentence is framed with the view of 'informing the person punished and the world at large that they who commit such acts will meet with punishment.'" "Although the immediate motive is commonly the enforcement in a particular instance of a given line of conduct, the essential object of the gift of the jurisdiction to the Court is warning and example as well."

The jurisdiction of the Court, it may be mentioned by the way, has been very recently conferred by statute, but the entire question of the supremacy of the Crown and Parliament in Church matters dates from the secession of the Anglican Church from that of Rome in the 16th century. The case before us is that of a priest who considers himself bound by his conscience to act in a particular way, but who according to the judicial authority is regarded as culpably contumacious. But the contumacy originates from a church rule which has to be upheld and cannot be looked upon in such a manner as would re-open the larger questions of Church Government, Religion or Sinfulness.

We are, it may have been perceived, now mentally comparing the contumacy of a priest with that of a wife, who, according to her religion and the finding of the highest judicial authority is bound to conduct herself in a certain way as a wife and a Hindu; but who chooses to renounce that particular obligation without giving up her religion, caste-society, or the rights and privileges owing thereto. The question is not whether members of some other society—professors or practisers of some other creed—consider her conduct to be contumacious or conscientious, but whether it is not reprehensible according to the religious and social rules which are admittedly to govern her conjugal life and duties as a Hindu, and which rules the Government has deliberately taken on hand to uphold as the sovereign of the country.

We are told by the *Times*, backed as it has been by the highest judicial authority in England below the House of Lords, that "a clergyman who is ordered to abstain from an obnoxious practice or the exercise of functions he has discharged obnoxiously, and who despises the injunction is punished for his contempt at least as much for the purpose of convincing him and others that he was bound to have conformed to discipline as to prevent a special illegality." In the case of Rukma Bai the special illegality was of far less importance than the object of convincing her and others like her that she as a lawfully wedded wife and as a Hindu was bound to have conformed to the discipline requisite in her case. It would be as absurd to oppose the principle on the ground that the Burmese wife is free to conduct herself in a different manner, as to say that Rukma Bai's contumacy having received the support of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the Anglican Church, is fit to put the Indian legislature into motion. The remedy lies in Rukma Bai's own hand and of others like her. They are welcome to abjure their religion and to connect themselves with some other society or even to form a religious sect of their own. The Government as a Christian power has done all it could to declare the liberty of people's conscience in this respect. If, however, a Brahman, having travelled to Europe and returned to India, claims his hereditary right of ministering to the service in some Hindu temple, or in the family of any *sishtyas*, would not courts of justice move to interfere exactly as the Queen's Bench has interfered in the case of Mr. Bell Cox? And we think it follows from this principle, that when a Hindu wife insists upon conducting herself in a manner which is reprehensible according to Hindu religion, nay, which is revolting to Hindu society throughout the length and breadth of the land for its evil example, the court of justice is bound to recognise the fact and to hold out the same suitable warning as in the case of Mr. Bell Cox. The question

plainly put is, whether the Civil Court had or had not jurisdiction in Rukma Bai's case. If it had, it could only enforce obedience to its authority, by imprisonment. If obedience be refused, commitment for contempt must follow. The authority of the Court would otherwise be defied, and its jurisdiction rendered nugatory. If the Civil Court had not this jurisdiction—but even the warmest advocate of the abolition of imprisonment would not, we believe, admit such a supposition. If such jurisdiction is disclaimed by the Government it might possibly simplify the matter to a certain degree. That, however, is out of the question, for the Government will have to think twice before it recognises the independence of the Hindu priestly authority; but that the jurisdiction will be left to the existing temporal and judicial authorities, and that the legislature—as representing the Government and not the people—should come forward and declare that a contempt of such authority in cases of this kind is compoundable for a pecuniary fine cannot, we should say, redound to the glory or the prestige of our Government. The Government has not here the option to have a feeling unsuited to the circumstances of this country. For the Hindu, it must feel as a Hindu; for the Mahamedan, as a Mahamedan, and so on. And for divergent sections, the Government must stand perfectly neutral. When the Brahmos wanted a marriage law, the Hindus did not raise the slightest opposition. And in matters of Hindu marriage, the Government of India may not feel in the way recommended by the Bombay Government. The requirements of piety and propriety for the Hindu maiden, wife or widow are no concern of any Christian, or Brahmo, or Parsee agitators. Government has at best to see if there is any breach committed of universal morality. Government has nothing to do with the liberty of conscience of one who claims to be a Hindu and does in the same breath abjure the Hindu law. In Mr. Bell Cox's case, perhaps, the Papal authority might support him. But as Mr. Cox is free to abjure the Anglican Church and omits to do so, he must not be allowed to set at nought the authority constitutionally established, whatever may be the alleged promptings of his inner consciousness. So again in Rukma Bai's case if Lord Reay had belonged to the Church of Rome he would never have launched forth his novel scheme of Divorce law. But the India Government is bound to forget all these divergences of creed, and to remember only whether one who professes a certain established religion may be allowed to infringe with impunity the domestic discipline required and reasonably required—by that religion. If the marriage laws of the Hindu Religion were as objectionable on public grounds as the rules about Suttee or Infanticide, it would be a different question. But when no one ventures to assert that a Hindu marriage ought to be nothing better than an ordinary contract to a Christian judge, it is simply absurd to maintain that cases for the restitution of conjugal rights among the Hindus must not be governed by the same rules of judicial dignity as any other matter. It would, therefore, be objectionable in the extreme, if in the proposed amendment of the Civil Procedure Code, the legislature should at all go out of its way, and disclose any such leaning as to indicate that Rukma Bai's example was not obnoxious to Hindu conjugal life, or that her contempt of Court was less culpable than that in Mr. Bell Cox's, or in any other case whatever.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Reay arrived at Howrah by the ordinary mail train on Saturday morning. Their Excellencies are the guests of the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin. They will stay here till the 15th instant.

THE Secretary of State for India has recently ruled that his sanction must be obtained to all new medical appointments, civil or military which it may be intended to add to the list of

permanent charges to be held by commissioned Medical Officers.

WE see it stated that Sir Charles Turner goes home with the hope of succeeding to the vacancy in the Council of India, caused by the resignation of Sir H. Summer Maine.

WE have received the following Official intelligence from the Press Commissioner's Office regarding the delimitation of the Afghan frontier: The last pillar on the Murghab section of the Afghan frontier was erected by the end of December. Colonel Alikhanoff, the Governor of Merv, and Colonel Tarkhanoff, the Governor of Panjdeh, with some German travellers and a considerable Turcoman escort, were present. Hospitalities were exchanged by the English and Russian Officers. The two parties were to have started north-eastwards the first week in January.

THE Calcutta Trades Association, we learn, 'referred to the Board of Revenue as to the necessity for a stamp on endorsements of Railway receipts. The Board was of opinion that stamps were not necessary. The question was further referred to the Government of India, with the result, that the decision of the Board of Revenue, to the effect that endorsements on Railway receipts need not be stamped, has been upheld by the Government of India, and necessary departmental instructions have been issued accordingly.'

MR. BEAMES, the Commissioner of Bhagulpur, will, we understand, shortly go on furlough, and has the intention of retiring from the Public Service at the expiration of his leave. Mr. Veasey, the present Inspector-General of Police, will probably succeed Mr. Beames. Mr. Westmacott will take Mr. Veasey's place.

THE *Pioneer* gives us some idea of the nature of the recommendations that have been embodied in the report of the Public Service Commission. Our contemporary tells us that the principal issues under the consideration of the Commission when it reassembled here towards the end of November last, were the questions of an imperial and local service, the proportionate number of posts to be given to each, the liability of Civilians to be transferred from Province to Province, and the raising of the age limit. The Official Organ at Allahabad gives, on what it calls "excellent authority," some details of the Commission's recommendations on these several points. It announces that the Commission propose to divide the service into Imperial and Provincial, the Imperial Service corresponding to the present covenanted, but with a much smaller number of appointments attached to it than at present. If this recommendation be accepted, a certain number of Collectorships and Judgeships will be taken away from the Imperial Service; but it is explained that this change will be introduced very gradually and care is to be taken to preserve the vested interests of present holders. We cannot ascertain the value of this concession unless we know what number of Collectorships and Judgeships will be given out of the Covenanted Civil Service. The Provincial Service will be recruited on a Provincial basis, officials drawn from among the natives of one Province not being transferable to another. The Commission have also proposed that the age limit of Indian candidates for Covenanted Civil Service should be raised from 19 to 22 years. We think it very desirable that the Report of the Commission should be published, so that the proposal contained therein may be thoroughly discussed before any action is taken in regard to them. The Government has everything to gain and nothing to lose by placing the report at the disposal of the Press.

A MAHOMEDAN Educational congress was held at Lucknow in the Kaiserbagh Baradari during the Christmas-week. It was attended by many influential Mussulmans in the North Western Provinces and Oudh. At the first sitting of the

Congress reports from various towns in the Upper Provinces were read showing the condition of Mahomedan education, trade and prosperity. The Hon'ble Sir Sved Ahmed Khan was the first speaker. In the course of his speech he explained the objects and aims of the M. A. O. College founded by him at Aligarh. He dealt with the objection that the College did not give sufficient religious education and showed that it was quite unfounded. Mr. Theodore Beck, Principal of the Aligarh College, moved a resolution to the effect that one of the most efficient means of advancing the prosperity of the Mahomedan community would be by the foundation of scholarships for poor Mahomedan students to read up to the M. A. Degree. This resolution was seconded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and carried by a large majority. The venerable Syed then moved a resolution affirming that the foundation of small schools with insufficient funds and bad teachers was a mistake, and that the concentration of national energy was necessary. This proposal met with the most strenuous opposition, and on being put to the vote it was negatived by some two hundred votes to twenty. By far the most important resolution laid before the Congress related to the newly-founded University of Allahabad. It was to the effect that the Congress was glad at the foundation of the University of Allahabad, provided that it improved higher English education; otherwise it regretted its foundation. The mover of the resolution insisted on the necessity of increasing the knowledge of English in the United Provinces and making it compulsory. The resolution was seconded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, who pertinently remarked that the reason for doubting the intentions of Government was because the Mahomedans have before their eyes the Punjab University, which has been a great misfortune to that Province. We are glad to see that the resolution was carried unanimously. Sir Syed Ahmed also proposed a resolution against appropriating the old Mahomedan endowments to English education. He urged that the wishes of the founders must be respected, and if people wanted money for English education they must give it from their own pockets. The Resolution was, after a great deal of discussion, carried by about 300 votes to seven. We commend this fact to the Central Mahomedan National Association of this city.

THE Indian public has no doubt watched with great interest the controversy which recently took place in the columns of the London Times regarding the primitive seat of the ancient Aryans. Professor Sayce propounded the theory that the North of Europe was the original home of our common ancestors. Professor Max Muller has now conclusively shown that this novel theory has no legs to stand upon. The main argument on which Professor Sayce relied in establishing the position taken up by him was that the Aryan races had a common recollection of the birch tree, and that this tree was only found to the west of a line drawn across Russia. It has been proved to demonstration that the birch is as well known in the Himalayas as in the North of Europe. Professor Max Muller has now discussed the main points involved in the controversy in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired. As regards the main point at issue, namely, the original starting point of the Aryan languages, Professor Max Muller points out that their store of common words is such as might be expected if they started from some high inland region of Central Asia; and that several important words, which we would expect if they had started from Scandinavia or the North of Europe, are not discovered. The great phenomenon of nature in the North of Europe is the sea, and it is also the one great phenomenon of nature of which races starting from inland Asia could have no common knowledge. The Aryan languages have no common word for the sea. Then we must not forget that the European branches of the Aryans have developed a common word for this phenomenon of nature among themselves. The same argument applies to the animal which is essentially the product of the sea—namely fish. In the common Aryan store there is not a general word for fish. If the

Aryans had started from the fish eating communities of Scandinavia, it is highly probable that they would have carried away some common word for a staple article of their food. But, as a matter of fact, while the Aryans carried away from their primitive home common words for birds and land animals, they did not carry away from their original home common words either for fish or for any other species of aquatic animals. This is quite sufficient to demolish Professor Sayce's theory that the common home of the Aryans was in Scandinavia.

IN THE distribution of New Year's honours Government have shown a proper discrimination. The number is neither too large nor too small, and the noblemen and gentlemen to be honored have been judiciously selected. The appointment of H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur as a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India is a fitting recognition of his position as a first class feudatory. The honour done to Mr. Edwin Arnold will give general satisfaction. We notice also with pleasure that the Hon'ble Sved Ameer Hossein has been honored with a C. I. E. which his valuable services fully entitle him to. In investing our distinguished countryman Dr. Rajendralala Mitra with the title of Raja, Government have restored the title to a family which formerly enjoyed it; and at the same time have done honor to an eminent *savant* whose personal qualifications will raise the title in the estimation of the public. We offer our cordial congratulations also to Raja Gobindlal Rai, who well deserves the title which has been bestowed on him. The indiscriminate bestowal of Rai Bahadurships has greatly lowered the value of the title in public estimation, but, let us hope that every one of the recipients of the title, on the present occasion, will be fully deserving of the honor conferred on him.

THE European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association has addressed a letter to the Government of India in support of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce's representation with reference to publication by Resolution of the financial statements of the Supreme Government. The Council of the Association urge with great force and perfect justice that as the law now stands, there is a strong temptation to Government to resort to the form of a Resolution in communicating their financial proposals to the public, and that this temptation was not resisted so late as 1886, when the Income Tax Bill which might have been used to bring the Budget before the Legislative Council was introduced and passed in January, leaving the Government no option in March, but to publish the Budget in the shape of a Resolution. That by following this course the Government acted contrary to the spirit of the law cannot for an instant be denied. The Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association rightly point out that it cannot be considered satisfactory to the public that the important annual statements dealing with the financial arrangements of the Government of India, during a period of fifteen years, except on rare occasions, have been withdrawn from the notice of the only body in the country competent to discuss them. Now, this practice is seriously detrimental to public interests, and it is also injurious to the Government. There can be no doubt that the Government would gain instead of losing strength, if its financial proposals and policy were laid before the public for discussion. Such discussion would, in the language used by the Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, "be a distinct advance, and would result to the advantage of Government in dispelling, by means of a public discussion, many of those errors as to the condition, progress and prosperity of the country, which prevail quite as much in India itself as in England." But, as we point out in another column a more drastic remedy is required to root out the evil complained of than the partial measure suggested by the Chamber of Commerce and the Defence Association. The Indian Council's Act requires amendment; and when the amendment is taken in hand, the necessity of expanding and reforming the exi-

ing Legislative Councils should be taken into careful and attentive consideration.

IN commenting upon the Nizam's magnificent offer to contribute sixty lakhs towards the cost of strengthening the defence of the Empire, we expressed our strong opinion that the Government, while recognising in handsome terms the loyalty which has prompted the offer, should politely decline it. But Lord Dufferin not only showed his willingness to accept the offer, but gave a broad hint that the example set by the Ruler of Hyderabad should be imitated by the other feudatory chiefs. It is now announced that the India Office authorities hesitate to take the money down, though they would like to have it applied to another purpose. The *Pioneer* says:—"It has, indeed, been formally proposed to the Nizam that a certain portion of his Army shall be placed at the permanent disposal of the Supreme Government; in other words that the Hyderabad Contingent supported by the Berar revenue, shall be increased." Well, if the money is to be taken down, it does not matter whether it is disbursed by the Government of India or by the Nizam. We have from the beginning strongly protested against the acceptance of the gift, because the Hyderabad Treasury is empty, and because there are weighty objections against adopting a system of "benevolences" in this country. The *Pioneer*, which was in raptures over the Nizam's offer when it was made, is now constrained to admit that the payment of 60 lakhs of rupees would subject the Hyderabad exchequer to a serious strain. Our contemporary writes:—"Naturally a poor country, the resources of Hyderabad have been impoverished by a long course of unskilful handling and the extravagances of its Ruler, whilst a decennial famine is already casting its gaunt shadow before: of course the State can follow in the wake of orthodox communities and borrow. But borrowing and taxation are twin brothers, and who is to pay the taxes? Not, we may be sure, the light-hearted gentlemen who pull the wires at Hyderabad." We have no hesitation whatever in saying that if the Nizam's offer be accepted, or, if he be required to increase the Hyderabad contingent, the burden will ultimately be thrown upon His Highness's unfortunate subjects. The Nizam's generous offer has rendered an important public service. It has completely demolished the theory of the war party of Russia that the Princes of India would hail the Muscovite invader as a deliverer from the "hated" British yoke. For this result we should express our gratitude to the Ruler of Hyderabad, but the Government should not by accepting his offer necessitate the imposition of fresh burdens upon his subjects.

A MEETING of the Bengal Legislative Council was held on Saturday last:

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison, in presenting the further preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, and in moving that it be published, said, that the Select Committee, knowing that part I, chapter II of the Bill, dealing with the new constitution, would attract a special share of public attention, thought it desirable to lay it before the Council, and to suggest whether it would not be advisable to publish it in order that the public might be aware of the changes that were coming. It also appeared to the Committee that there might be no grave objections, after the report had been published, to the Council discussing the provisions of this part of the Bill and coming to a decision on it, even though the final report of the Select Committee was not ready. He thought it would be to the convenience of the Council to discuss this part of the Bill before they took up the procedure part of it. Coming to the report itself, he wished to explain that as regards the number of Commissioners and the number of Wards, the Bill had not undergone any change at their hands since they had last reported upon it. They still thought 75 commissioners and 25 wards—the number they had fixed upon last year—as the best number for the new Corporation. The only other point which required explanation was the action which the Committee had taken with regard to the system of voting. As the report explained, the system of plural votes which prevailed at present was open to some objection, and accordingly the Committee thought that the inequality which it

produced should, so far as practicable, be done away with.

His Honor the President said, he left it entirely to the Council to say whether they would enter upon a consideration of a portion of the report, taking up the remainder afterwards, or wait till the whole of it was ready. He proposed to give three weeks' time for the consideration of the report which was now before them, and to bring it before the Council on the 28th instant.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Henry Harrison then moved that the Hon. Mr. O. H. Moore and the Hon. Dr. Guru Dass Banerjee be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.

The motion was put, and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Saturday, the 28th instant.

THE Government of India, has sanctioned the proposal of the Commissary-General-in-Chief for the preparation of meat biscuits and desiccated vegetables for the use of troops on field service.

NEW YEAR'S DAY HONORS.

STAR OF INDIA.

Knight Grand Commander.—His Highness Swai Madho Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Jeypore.

Knights Commanders.—James Barthwaite Pene, Esq., Member of Council of Secretary of State for India; Hon'ble Sayed Ahmad Khan Bahadur, Member of Council of Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P., and Colonel James Browne, lately Engineer-in-chief, Sind-Pishin Railway.

Companions.—Major-General Oliver Richardson Newmarch, late Secretary, Government of India, Military Department; Hon'ble. Philip Perceval Hutchins, Madras Civil Service, Member of Council of Governor, Fort St. George; William Erskine Ward, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner, Burma; Francis Langford O'Callaghan, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief, Sind-Pishin and Kwaja-Amran Railway; and Edward Raban Cave-Browne, Esq., Deputy Accountant-General, India Office.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

Knights Commanders.—Sir Charles Arthur Turner, *Knight*, late Chief Justice, Madras; Nawab Bushir-Ud-Daula, Amir-i-Akbar Asmanjah Bahadur, Minister of His Highness the Nizam; Nawab Sham-sul-mara Amir-i-Kubir Khurshid Jan Bahadur of Hyderabad; Edwin Arnold, Esq., author of "Light of Asia" and other works; Maharajah Radha Prasad Singh Bahadur of Dumraon; and Vira Karala Varma Raya, Rajah of Cochin.

Companions.—Hon'ble Frank Forbes Adam, Additional Member of Council of Governor, Bombay; Munshi Nawal Kishore of Lucknow, Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, Chairman, Puna Sarvanjanik Sabha; Colonel Henry Constantine Evelyn Ward, Bengal Staff Corps, now Minister, Bhopal State; Frederick Thomas Grenville Walton, Esq., Engineer, Duffrein Bridge, Benares; Ney Alias, Esq., Political Agent; Shahzada Nadir, Honorary Magistrate, Ludhiana; Kazi Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Attache, Foreign Department, Government of India; Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossen, Officiating Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and Additional Member of Governor-General's Councils; and Reinhold Rost, Esq., Librarian, India Office.

The title of *Maharajah* as a personal distinction upon Rajah Hurbullub Narain Singh Bahadur of Sonbursa.

The title of *Rajah Bahadur* as a personal distinction upon Kumar Pudmanund Singh of Barielly, Purneah District.

The title of *Rajah* as a personal distinction upon Babu Gobind Lal Roy of Rungpore; Rai Rajendra-lala Mitra Bahadur of Calcutta.

The title of *Mahamahopadhyaya* as a personal distinction upon Kabiraj Shyamal Dass of Meywar; and Bhimacharya bin Rambhat Zalkar, Senior Shastri, Elphinstone College.

The title of *Shams-ul-ulama* as a personal distinction upon Moulvi Muhammad Hossen of Patna; Moulvi Nur Jamal Khan of Mirat; and Kazi Abdul Latif, Londe Kazi of Bombay.

The title of *Wal Kadr* as a personal distinction upon Khan Bahadur Maksud Ali Khan, late Subordinate Judge, N. W. P.

The title of *Khan Bahadur* as a personal distinction upon the following:—Saiyed Rez Ali of Purneah; Chowdhri Nasrat Ali, Secretary, British Indian Association of Oudh Talukdars, and Honorary Magistrate; Khan Saheb Gulam Dastagi, Inspector of Police in Karachi; Naoroji Pestonji, Vakil, Bombay; Sardar Fatah Khan Gheba of Kot in Rawul-Pindi District; Shaik Ghulam Hasan, Honorary Magistrate, Umritsar; Fakir Saiyed Burhan-uddin Khan, extra-Assistant Commissioner in Punjab, and Naid Wazir in Bhopal State; Munshi Suzawar, Post Master, Lahore; and Asad-ulla Khan, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Department.

The title of *Rai Bahadur* as a personal distinction upon the following:—Babu Surjinarain Singh, Chairman, Bhaugulpore Municipality; Budh Singh Dudhuria and Bishen Chund Dudhuria of Azimgunge, Mursidabad District; Lala Dargahi Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Cawnpore Municipality; Lala Krishna Sah, Member, Municipal Board and Bench of Honorary Magistrates, Nanital; Munshi Dhankel Pershad, late of the Judicial Service in Oudh; Lala Krishna Sahay, Honorary Magistrate, Mirut; Lala Mema Mull, Clerk, Office of Director-General of Ordnance; Babu Pashupat Saran Sinha, Head Clerk, Office of Resident, Napaul; Dharm Narain, Tahshildar, Umballa; Lorida Mal, of Peshawur; Babu Pran Krishen Ghose, retired Superintendent, Comptroller-General's Office; Babu Raj Kumar Sen, retired Superintendent, Financial Department, Government of India; Pandit Saligram, Superintendent of Post Offices; and Babu Jgodishwar Chatterji, Second Assistant Opium Agent, Benares.

The title of *Rai Bahadur* as a personal distinction upon the following:—Pundit Gopal Rao, Deputy Collector, Jhansi District; Gobind Ram Marwari of Jhansi; Tanjore Rajah Ram Row, Deputy Collector and Manager, Ramnad Zemidari, Madras; Raj Futteh Singh of Dilwara in Meywar; Raoji Trimback of Puna, late Sub-Engineer; Hari Apaji, late of Gaekwar's Contingent; Maroba Kesrinath, late Personal Assistant to Accountant-General, Bombay; and Rao Saheb Hari Raoji Chiplonkar, Member, Puna Municipality.

The title of *Sardar Bahadur* as a personal distinction upon Sardar Rajendra Singh of Katgarh, Honorary Magistrate in Hoshiarpore District; and Sardar Ajit Singh of Alawalpore, Punjab.

The title of *Khan Saheb* as a personal distinction upon Abdullah Khan, Inspector of Police, Ajmere; and Khudadad Khan, Head Munshi, Office of Commissioner in Sind.

The title of *Sardar* as a personal distinction upon Atma Singh of Padhana, and Bulaka Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Lahore District; and Kirpal Singh, Honorary Magistrate and President, Municipal Committee, Rawul Pindi.

* The Gondal State to rank amongst First Class States of Kathiawar.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chathaway, Esq., District Medical Officer Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sound is nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

1. Bibidha-path in Bengali by Dwarka Nath Bose.
2. Essays, Speeches, and writings of the Hon'ble Dadabhai Naoroji, Edited by C. L. Parbh.
3. Facts are Stubborn things. A selection of the cases illustrative of the working of the Contagious Diseases Acts.
4. The Principles of the Abolitionists—An address delivered at Exeter Hall, Feb. 20th, 1885.
5. A Narrative of the celebration of the Jubilee of Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India in the Presidency of Madras, by Sir Charles Lawson.
6. Technical Education, by Edward J. Watherston.
7. Avanta Kadambini, a monthly Journal in sanskrit, for Sraban and Bhadra 1291.
8. Journal of the Asiatic society of Bengal vol. LIV Part II. No. IV. 1885.
9. Ditto Vol. LVI. Part I. No. II. 1887.
10. The Indian Purity Trumpet for Febry. April, May, July, October and November, 1887.
11. The Voice of India for November 1887.
12. Cook's Universal Tourist Budget for November 1887.
13. The Theosophist for November 1887.
14. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for September 1887.
15. Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India from April to July, 1887.
16. Examination of Mr. A. O. Hume C. B. by the Public Service Commission on 1st March 1887.
17. Report of the Honorary Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens for 1886-87.
18. Annual Report on Indian Immigration to and in the colony of Fiji for 1885.
19. Army Circulars India, dated 30th September 1887.
20. Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1886-87.
21. Indian Meteorological Memoirs Vol. III Part II.
22. Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Assam for 1886-87.
23. General Report on Public Instruction in Assam for 1886-87.
24. Report on Public Instruction in Lower Burma for 1886-87.
25. Report on the Sanitary Administration of Lower Burma for 1886.
26. Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1886-87.
27. Report on the Financial Results of the Income Tax Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1886-87.
28. Report on the Administration of the Stamp Department for 1886-87.
29. Report on the Administration of the Salt Department for 1886-87.
30. Nineteenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal for 1886-87.

81. Report on the External Land Trade of Bengal for 1886-87.
82. Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home Department, No. COXXXIII—Reports on publications issued and registered during 1886.
83. Ditto, Foreign Department, No. COXXX—Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination &c. Report for 1886.
84. Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1886-87 Part II.
85. Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with foreign countries Vol. II.
86. Report of the Canning College Lucknow for 1886-87.
87. Orr and Sons, Jewellers' Catalogue.
88. Lokananda Patrika in Sanskrit for November, 1887.
89. Vaulin, and other verses by John Camaron Grant.
90. Report on the Charitable Dispensaries under the Government of Bengal for 1886.
41. Report on the Administration of the Registration Department for 1886-87.
42. Report on the Administration of the Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1886-87.
43. Returns of the Rail borne Trade of Bengal during the year ending the 30th June 1887.
44. Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for 1886.
45. Report on the financial Results of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1886-87.
46. The Indian Magazine for December, 1887.
47. Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home Department, No. COXXII Reports on publications issued and registered in the several provinces of British India during 1884.
48. Report on the Excise Administration of the Punjab during 1886-87.
49. Report on the Administration of the Central Provinces for 1886-87.
50. Administration of the North-West Provinces and Oudh for 1887.
51. Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for six months April to August 1887.
52. The Theosophist for December 1887.
53. "India" by a Bengal Mahomedan.
54. Vedavyasa, Bengali monthly, edited by Bhudhar Chatterjee.
55. Shastrapahadmirakoran, by Bhudhar Chatterjee.
56. Sadhudarasan, Part I. Bhudhar Chatterjee.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—4th January, 1887.

GENERAL.—Babu Atul Behary Moitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to the District of Balasore.

This cancels the order of the 6th instant appointing Babu Atul Behary Moitra to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

Moulei Mobaruck Ali, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to the Rajmehal Sub-Division of that District.

The orders of the 3rd November 1887 appointing Babu Nobin Krishna Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Chandpore Sub-Division in Tipperah, and transferring Babu Bogola Prosunno Mezmudar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to the sudder station of Tipperah, are cancelled.

Mr H Cox, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr Cox is also appointed to have charge of the Rangunge Sub-Division of the Burdwan District.

Mr H C Streatfield, who has recently been appointed as a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Bhagulpore Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Bhagulpore.

Babu Nilkantha Sircar, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, noted as Magistrate and Collector of Pubna from the afternoon of the 1st to the forenoon of the 18th October 1887.

Babu Jotendro Nath Gupta, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Kushtea, Nuddea, is allowed leave for 25 days, under rule 2, section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th proximo, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Kartic Chunder Roy Chowdhry, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhuddruck, Balasore, is allowed leave for three months under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Omesh Chunder Gossain is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted to Bhuddruck, in the District of Balasore during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kartic Chunder Roy Chowdhry, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Savage, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge.

Legislative.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble D. Crinckshank of his seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for Enacting Laws and Regulations.

Registration.—Mr. H. B. Beames, Second Inspector of Registration Offices, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 10th instant.

Babu Mohim Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagpore, is appointed to act as Second Inspector of Registration Offices, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. B. Beames, or until further orders.

Customs.—Mr. H. Bradbury is appointed to act as Assistant Collector of Customs and Head Appraiser, Calcutta Customs House, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. R. Amos, or until further orders.

Medical.—Sub Assistant-Apothecary W. Clarke is appointed to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Jallapahar vice Senior Apothecary D. J. Tresham, resigned, with effect from the 16th October 1887.

Mr. R N Burgess, Assistant Apothecary, Medical College Hospital, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. J. Maher, or until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th November last.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Revati Churn Bannerji, Additional Munsiff of Bazipore, in the District of Mymensingh, is temporarily vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 with in the local limits of the bazipore Munsiff, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Bhuban Mohun Ghose, First Munsiff of that Chowkey.

Mr H C Streatfield, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Bhagulpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr M J W Augier, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Mambhum, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Advertisements.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta, for conferring degrees, will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 14th January, at 3 P.M.

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P. K. RAY, Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE, the 3rd January 1888.

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W. D. CRUIKSHANK.

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